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If our friends who Javor us with manuscripts for n wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Advice to Amsterdam Avenue.

If the purpose of the representatives of the Amsterdam avenue citizens were merely to assist the Metropolitan Traction Company in crowding a competitor off that street, they would continue to oppose the so-called Lauterbach amendment to the bill already passed by the Assembly and made a special order in the Squate for tomorrow night.

But if they want to accomplish the original purpose of their agitation, namely, to limit the number of tracks in Amsterdam avenue to two, and to secure for that thoroughfare the greatest possible amount of railway accommodation with the least possible jeopardy to life and limb, they will support the Lauterbach amendment, and thus obtain all they are after at Albany.

We assume that the people living in the avenue care as little as we do about the rivalry of the two companies pessessing rights in that street. What they demand is two tracks instead of four, with comparative safety for persons crossing the street, and plenty of roadway for ordinary vehicles between tracks and gutters.

That they get through the Lauterbach amendment. By the passage of the original Fallows or Ford bill thus amended, they will accomplish their purpose and win their victory, without being guilty of injustice.

The Peace Treaty Signed by the Queen of Spain.

In compliance with the advice of her Prime Minister, Señor Silvela, the Queen Regent of Spain has signed the treaty of peace without waiting for the ratification of the cession of the Philippines by the Cortes. How will the absence of such ratification affect the United States on the one hand and the stability of the Alfonsine dynasty on the other ?

Let us look, first, at the grounds on which Senor Silvela may defend the counsel tendered by him to the Queen Regent, it being well understood that his motive is the desire to secure as quickly as possible the \$20,000,000 which we have agreed to give for the Philippines, with which he will be able to silence the clamors of the unpaid soldiers brought back from the surrendered dependencies. He may say that the clause of the Spanish Constitution forbidding the dismemberment of the national territory without the consent of the Cortes does not imply that the consent must be given by a Cortes existing at the time when the dismemberment is made; it will suffice if the consent is given by a Cortes elected after the treaty making the dismemberment is signed. In view of the irresistible pressure exercised at the ballotbox in Spain by those controlling for the moment the electoral machinery, there is no doubt that the next Chamber of Deputies will contain an overwhelming majority of Conservatives who will sanction the act performed by the Queen Regent, and should Senor Silvella request it, pass an act of indemnity absolving him from blame for his advice to the sovereign. that he needs no net of indemnity on the theory that when the Cortes, convoked after the signing of the protocol, accepted that document including the reference of the future disposition and control of the Philippines to a joint commission, it ratimission on that subject, including one for he cession of the whole archipelago.

These views certainly will be repudiated by the Carlists, on the one hand, and by the Republicans on the other, nor will they commend themselves to those Liberals, in deference to whose constitutional scruples touching the power to allenate the Philippines without explicit sanction Schor Sa-GASTA submitted the trenty to the Cortes just dissolved. Strict constructionists are likely to contend that the consent of the Cortes is a condition precedent to the signing of a treaty dismembering the national territory, and that the violation of the Constitutional provision prescribing that condition cannot be cured by a subsequent assent secured from another Cortes elected for the purpose. They may argue that it events in July, and when would the war Is as if the President of the United States should negotiate a treaty ceding Hawaii to Great Britain, and then, notwithstanding the rejection of the treaty by the Senate. should proceed to execute it, counting on a prospective sanction of his act in a later session of the Senate, when his partisans were expected to have the required majority. It is beyond question that an American President who should take such a step would be impeached. As for the other plea that the Cortes which accepted the protocol virtually assented advance to the cossion of the Philippines, the Carlists. Republicans and many Liberals will say, that had the surrender of all the Philippines been mosted in the Cortes eight months ago, the protocol would have been rejected. This is probably true; at all events Senor Sagasta practically admitted that no sanction had been given in advance, when he advised the specific ratification of the article relating to the Philippine archipelage.

While, therefore, Senor Strvela, if he doubtedly procure from the next Cortes, which, so far as the Chamber of Deputies is concerned, will consist mainly of his followers, an ex post facto ratification of the cession of the Philippines, he will have given the enemies of the dynasty a much more | begun, probably, as soon as the disbandplausible pretext for assailing the throne than any they have possessed hitherto. He will have enabled them to charge that the Alfonsine dynasty has not only suffered Spain to be deprived of almost all the | The needs of the future would be provided last remnants of her colonial empire, but for, the pecuniary obligations of the island that in its haste to set the seal of treaty on | to our country studied and defined, and the national dismemberment it has not scrupled to violate the most sacred pro-

vision of Spain's fundamental law. ing the peace treaty the Queen Regent has or has not violated the Spanish Constitu-

tion is a question that she and her Prime Minister must settle with her subjects. We are already in possession, so far as Spain can give possession, of all the territories to which the treaty entitles us, and when the signatures of the Queen and of the President shall have been exchanged we shall be ready to fulfil all the obligations binding upon us, including the payment of \$20,000,000. When the Carlists or Republicans attain to power in Madrid, they may allege, if they choose, that the Philippines were never legally ceded to the United States and that they still have a dejuratitle to the islands. They will never find a purchaser for that legal fletion, and, so far as practical consequences go, might as well set up a claim to territory in the moon.

Gen. Miles on the Fifth of July.

Among the official communications of Major-Gen. NELSON A. MILES, commanding the United States Army, to the Secretary of War just after the destruction of CERVERA'S fleet by Admiral SAMPSON, are two which deserve attention.

The naval victory off Santiago occurred on July 3. The despatch from Sampson reporting the event was received at Washington at noon on July 4. It was, therefore, after about twenty-four hours' deliberation as to the most judicious plan of further operations by the military arm that the Major-General, Commanding, sat down and indited the subjoined note, and forwarded the same to the War Department:

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1898. The Hanorable, the Sceretary of War.

Sin: As the object for which the army was sen o Santingo de Cuba has been accomplished, viz., the forcing of the Spanish fleet out of the harbor and its destruction by the navy, I deem the present time most favorable for proceeding immediately to Porte Ruce. I consider it of the highest importance that we should take and keep that island, which is the gateway to the Spanish possessions on the Western Hom sphere, and it is also important that our troops should be landed there as early as possible during this month. There are now about 4,000 men or transports at Key West, approximately 7,000 will soon be at Charleston, S. C., and there are already \$0,000 at Santones. If this force is not sufficient, the transports can return for more, if required. Very respectfully, Nulson A. Mules, respectfully, "Major-General, Commanding."

What Gen. MILES recommended on July 5 was not merely the transfer of Shafter's 20,000 men to Porto Rico at some indefinite future date, after the campaign at Santiago should have been completed, but the immediate and actual cessation of military operations in Cuba and the abandonment of the position before Santiago without further attack on the Spanish lines. This is manifest from a second letter written by Gen. MILES later on the same day:

> "HEADQUARTERS OF THE ABAY WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1898.

The Honorable, the Secretary of War. "Sin: I do not wish to be inisunderstood in regard to my two notes sent you this morning. You informed me that you had three proportions to make in regard to Santiago. I replied that I would be glad if any one of them could be executed; and certainly no one could be more gratified than myself to hear that our navy had entered the harbor of Santiago to silence the batteries that are now turned upon our brave officers and men. It so happened that one of my staff officers volunteered his services without the least knowledge of what you said to me, and I sent notice of this to you for personal information

I also informed you that in case it should not be thought advisable to adopt the surgestions as in-dicated in your memorandum jundoubtedly plans for the reduction of Santiago, I had another to suggest, having in mind at the time, the language of n. Sharren's despatch of last night referring t the number of troops required, vis.; 'If we have got to try and reduce the town, now that the fleet is destroyed, which was stated to be the chief object of the expedition, there must be no delay in getting large bodies of troops here;' and also realizing the fact that much time would be necessary to get 20,000 more troops to that place, efocurred to m that should it not be thought advirable to continue opera-tions against the garrison at Santiago, it would be a good time to more on to Porto Rico, the capture of which place accused to me of great importance a

"These notes were addressed to you with the expectation that if they were of any service, and met Then again the Prime Minister may hold you thought advisable, but not otherwise, and I re-President, in order to dispossess his mind of wha must be a misa; prehension. Very respectfully, "NELSON A. MILES.

"Major-General, Commanding." This, then, was the situation at Army Headquarters on July 5 of last year: The Bed in advance any agreement of the com- Major-General commanding the army was recommending to the War Department and the Administration the abandonment of the attempt to reduce Santiago by land operations and the withdrawal of the army from Cuba to Porto Rico; and he was quoting in support of his plan of campaign Gen. Shafter's somewhat querulous reminder to Washington that the destruction of the fleet had been "stated to be the chief object of the expedition," and his disheartened call for heavy reinforcements "if we have got to try and reduce the town now that the fleet is destroyed "

Somebody overruled both SHAPTER and MILES; and twelve days later SHAFTER entered Santingo, and the American flag went up there.

What would have been the course of have ended, if the advice of the Major-General commanding the army had been conclusive in determining the Administration's military policy?

Our Task in Cuba.

The arrival at Havana of the \$3,000,000 for the Cuban army will tend to bring to a head the dispute between Gomez and the Assembly. But the disbursement will have to be made by our own officers, who will take individual receipts from those to whom payments are made, while Gen. GOMEZ will doubtiess be consulted as an authority on the payrolls.

It should be remembered that, in declining to recognize the Cuban Assembly as a governing body during the military occupation of the island, and especially while Gen. BROOKE is intrusted with the powers of a Governor-General, our Government Queen Regent that before signing the nevertheless looks forward to the conventreaty she must obtain from the Cortes a ling, in due time, of a genuinely representative assembly. But the first step must be the disbandment of the Cuban armed forces, as a preliminary to civil government. Our thinks it worth while to ask for it, can un- Government, as guardian of the island, advances enough money to provide \$100 per man, as a payment on account, in order to

secure disbandment. Then there is likely to follow a census of Cuba, taken under our supervision, to be ment of the Cuban army is completed. After that will come a call for a popular election as an expression of the Cuban people upon the sort of government they desire. means for their discharge arranged; finally, the method by which the care and government of Cuba should be shifted from our To the American people, of course, the shoulders to those of its people would be fate of the Alfonsine dynasty is a matter agreed on. After all this process the Fedof supreme indifference. Whether in sign- eral troops would be withdrawn, and Cuba would be launched on her own career.

One trouble with the present Cuban As

work requires time and patience. It does not see why, the moment Spanish authority goes down, Cuban authority should not take its place. The same difficulty occurred at the capitulation of Santiago, where it was with surprise, bewilderment and indignation that the Cuban troops found themselves held back by us, instead of being allowed to rush in and take entire charge of the city; and yet at the time there had been no agreement with Spain even to give up the island. Our methods as to municipal and other local governments may also have led the Assembly to forget that military rule must be supreme while it lasts. Our task has been not only to redeem Cuba from the cruel yoke of Spain, but to prevent it from falling into disorder after

Gamaliel on the Road.

that redemption.

In all kindness we warn Col. BRYAN that he improve or take in his anti-expansion performances. A rival is in the field. While the Colonel is trying to attract rural audiences by pictures of Moses, Ahab, Na-BOTH and BELSHAZZAR, a greater artist has opened a show. In a wide-open letter to the Hon. ERVING WINSLOW, Secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League, the Hon. Ga-MALIEL BRADFORD drafts himself into the public services, for the good that he can do and expenses. He begins his advertisement with the novel information that "Congress has dispersed," whereupon he reassembles. For the next nine months, he fears, "Federal affairs will be covered by a veil of silence." He is going to rend that veil. Silence and GAMALIEL have never been friends.

In six months after the nine silent months there is to be an election "which will go far to decide the future fate of the republic." This is puzzling, for the future fate of the republic has already been decided by Mr. BRADFORD. What will the election amount to? At any rate, "the work of enlightenment cannot begin too soon," and Mr. BRADFORD aches to begin it now; for "volunteers for the public service are more needed now than at the outbreak of the war with Spain." Consequently Mr. BRADFORD makes this unprecedented offer:

"I hereby make the offer to go anywhere, as far as my strength will permit, and upon payment of trav-elling expenses, to take part, either by single address or in joint debate, with any opponent of adequate standing in the discussion of the most momentous question of the time. Imperialism is too vague a rord. The subject which I propose is 'The Foreign Policy of the Fifty-fifth Congress and the Administration since Jan. 1, 1898."

No agents. To save disappointment, persons desiring to avail themselves of Mr. BRADFORD's services should invite him to appear in single address only. His talents are not suited for joint debate. He scorns to divide time. He needs all the time there is, and his momentum when he tackles momentous questions can only be checked by turning off the lights.

Again, in the kindest manner, we warn Col. BRYAN to get a new company or withdraw from the circuit. He wants gate money, whereas Mr. BRADFORD is content with expenses. And Moses. AHAB. NA-BOTH, BELSHAZZAR, and WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN all together cannot make up a worlddefying concatenated contractionist show that will compare for three hours and a half with the Hon. GAMALIEL BRADFORD.

The Most Striking Manifestation of St. Patrick's Day.

The sentiments expressed by the speakers at the many celebrations of St. Patrick's Day last week, and the manner in which they were received by the enthusias tic sons of Ireland, had a peculiar significance, for naturally the theme which was uppermost in all thoughts was the new development of America as a consequence of the war. Universally the feeling expressed your approval, you could make such use of them as and manifested was of the most hopeful patriotism, and it is inconceivable that it ould have been atherwise for the Irish temperament is always sanguine and aggressive. It is the temperament of a warlike race, which enters with the more zest into any undertaking for the very reason that it is surrounded by dangers and beset with difficulties.

This was the prevailing sentiment attered and applauded at these gatherings. It is true that Judge MORGAN J. O'BRIEN, in his opening speech as President at the dinner in New York of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, opposed a policy of conquest, but that is not now and never has been an American policy, and he showed his sympathy with our necessary and inevitable progress as a consequence of the war by welcoming the friendship of every nation disposed to assist us in it. "Whether such friendly overtures come from England, Germany, Russia, France or any other country," said Judge O'BRIEN, "they should be cheerfully recognized by the American people." The expression of such a sentiment at an Irish gathering by so distinguished a representative of that race is significant; it proves more masterful in broad and generous Irish minds than even the bitterness of their inherited animosity against England. As good and true Americans they are solicicountry. Judge O'BRIEN referred to the subject again by saying that although "any formal alliance with a foreign power would be "necessarily entangling," we cannot wisely reject "any support which we may receive from any country which may enable us to advance the ideas for which we stand, in favor of liberty, democracy and universal emancipation." That is a sentiment strictly in accordance with the spirit of Washington's Farewell Address as rightly interpreted. Another Judge of the Supreme Court of

New York, Justice JOHN WOODWARD, was the principal speaker at the dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of Brooklyn. Amid the cheers of his Irish audience he celebrated this as the period when the country is more united than ever before, and its progress most inspiring to patriotism. "We are on the threshold of a cosmopolitan future," he said, "with varied and complex conditions which must be met." but we are facing the duty with an enthusiastic confidence and determination that we shall not fall in its discharge, though it be "an enthusiasm which is ridiculed by those who would persuade us that we are entering the shadows of senility, that we are trembling on the verge of dissolution-an exuberance that fills the bosom of the croaker with apprehension for the future." It is, as Judge Woodward said," a propelling ambition and an uplifting aspiration that is the leaven of democracy and the saving grace of our complex civilization." This unquestioning faith was responded to by the loud and frequent cheers of the St. Patrick's Day company.

At the celebration in Hoboken Mr. J. M. WALL of Brooklyn provoked like applause for like sentiments. He compared the lead-

sembly is in falling to appreciate that this ers of the anti-expansion faction, which Rio de Janeiro, who has recently re-"takes the side of its enemies while its armies are in the field," with "their antiexpansion ancestors who fought against American liberty."

The feeling of Americans of Irish birth or blood could not be different unless they had lost the spirit which is distinctive of their race. It is true that Mr. PATRICK EGAN could not avoid giving vent to his natural and reasonable hatred of England at the dinner of an Irish society in New York formed for the fostering of the Gaelie language, by denouncing the suggestion of any sort of alliance or understanding between the United States and England, for his mind is not of the judicial temper of Judge O'BRIEN'S; but he was no less confident in our ability to discharge every duty and solve every difficulty in the path of progress before us. So far as we have seen the St. Patrick's Day addresses, they were generally imbued with the spirit of sanguine Americanism. The Irish cannot be frightened by the visions of trouble and danger from "imperialism" which are resting like a nightmare on the timid breasts of the anti-expansionist prophets of evil.

South America. Most of the South American States have

increased their population several fold since they threw off the Spanish yoke. Only in a few States has foreign immigration been a very important factor in the increase, though all the republics promote immigration by all means in their power. Even Paraguay, which is commonly regarded as the least enterprising among them, pays the passage of immigrants from Buenos Ayres, and supplies oxen and farming tools, to be paid for in produce or labor. All the republics have vast, unoccupied spaces that some day will contribute largely to the national wealth. But at present there are not enough hands to till the soil or start the wheels of manufacture. Even in Chill, one of the most prosperous States, there is no densely peopled region except the provinces around Valparaiso and Santiago. If any part of the civilized world has reason to declare that the human race is not equitably and rationally distributed it is South America.

With Europe overcrowded and the United States no longer clamoring for foreign labor, there is no more inviting field than South America, and the coming century is certain to witness such a vast addition to the producing and consuming elements of the continent as to give it a high place in the world's industry. This fact is now undoubted, and it affirms the wisdom of those nations who are now laying broadly the foundations for the future development of their commercial relations with South America.

Only 10,000 foreigners have made new homes in Colombia, where the land now waste would support in comfort a rural population twenty times as large as it is to-day. It is a land not only of tropleal heat, but of rich, productive plains thousands of feet above sea level, where the air is bracing and salubrious. The republichas earned the reputation of protecting the property and rights of foreigners. There is a German colony in the Cordilleras of Ecuador around the sources of the Rio Toachi, and a few other colonists have settled in Guayaquii. Ecuador will be more attractive to foreigners when good highways replace the bridle paths that are now impassable for about half the year. Less than 1,000 Europeans and Americans as yet are settled in Bolivia. About one-sixth of the population of Lima, the capital of Peru, are European immigrants. Italians carry on the greater part of the small retail trade, while some of the most prominent whole sale dealers are Englishmen and Germans, and about 25,000 foreigners live in Peru. The great need of the country is labor. No country produces finer sugar than her narrow coast strip, but labor in the cane fields is costly and inefficient. The finest part of the country stretches along the upper waters of the Amazon on the eastern slope of the Andes, a region of rich soil and healthful and temperate climate where Europeans are able to engage in field work

This region has little development, as yet. Major SEARS, in a lecture before the Amercan Geographical Society, has said that Peru, more than any other nation, is copying our laws and methods. We have important interests there, for American capital is invested in the mines, in shipping, in railroad building and in agriculture. The most extensive sugar machinery plant in the world is at Lurifico, near the coast, and is the property of an American. When the people were suffering from the Chilian in vasion the property of foreigners was sacredly guarded from spoliation, and the considerable foreign element in the country testifies to the adequate protection given to

foreign interests. Chili has grown in population more rapidly than any other Andine region. There are about 100,000 foreigners in the counthat pride in America and loyalty to it are try, but the annual immigration is small. though steadily encouraged by the Government. Vast stretches of good land still await the farmer, and considerable colonies, chiefly Germans and Swiss, have settous, first of all, for the welfare of this tied in the southern provinces. Of late years the Italians have headed the list of newcomers. The mining industries of the north and Santiago and other manufacturing and trading centres have especially attracted immigration.

In the next century Argentina's growth bids fair to be commensurate with her vast resources, and newcomers from over the sea will be a mighty factor in the results achieved. Already there are over 1,000,000 foreigners in the republic, a third of whom live in the city of Buenos Ayres, and the census of 1895 showed that the total population of the State had more than doubled in twenty-six years, which is commensurate with our own enormous growth in the most flourishing period of immigration into our country.

With its salubrious climate and fertile soil Paraguay cannot always remain stagnant for lack of labor to turn its resources to account. Over 30,000,000 people live in Italy, whose area is about the same as that of Paraguay, where scarcely 300,000 persons have their homes. It is a land that grows English vegetables as well as coffee, large crops of maize and the finest timber, and now that stable government has succeeded the days of revolution and turmoil the way of the republic to wealth and power should not be doubtful.

Ever since Brazil emancipated her slaves in 1889 the labor problem has been of the first importance, and the Government has tried to solve it by promoting immigration. The climate of the southern States of Parana, Santa Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul and Sao Paulo makes them more suitable than any other part of Brazil for settlement by Europeans. Here the most successful colonies have been planted, and Mr. BEAUMONT of the British Legation at

turned from Parana and Santa Catharina says that he was much impressed by their air of prosperity. About 50,000 Poles, Austrians and Italians are settled in the ninety-three centres of colonization in Parana. In Santa Catharina, German influence is paramount, and the 50,000 Germans there export a large amount of produce, chiefly agricultural. In Rio Grande do Sul the foreign colonists, three years ago, numbered 108,000, and over 1,000,000 immigrants have entered Brazil since 1871. Better transport facilities are one of the chief needs of the country Many articles of food now imported might

to markets were available. The pastoral country of Uruguay has attracted about 100,000 immigrants in eighteen years, but labor is still scarce, for this war in the development which the Engwith growing population more lands are taken up. Venezuela has recently concluded arrangements which, it is expected, will bring many Italian farmers to the country. The facts given here are sufficient to show that the Southern republics are gradually gaining the population which they need to increase or develop their prosperity. A study of the progress they have already made and of the elements of development to be found in their natural sources of wealth affords abundant evidence that a splendid future is in store for the southern part of the western world.

Admiral Dewey's Force.

The clear conception which Admiral Dewey has of the work that lies before him in the Philippines, and the thoroughness with which he goes about it, are shown in his repeated requests for light-draught vessels. These will have two uses, one being that of getting close inshore for shelling insurgents operating near the seaboard, and the other that of patrolling all ports through which they could receive munitions of war.

As a result, we shall soon have an extraordinary fleet in Asiatic waters, remarkable both for numbers and for aggregate efficiency. It will include of armorelads the battleship Oregon and the monitors Monterey and Monadnock, and we could add the Iowa, now at San Francisco, when repaired. The cruisers will be the Olympia, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Charleston; the gunboats, some of them classed as small cruisers, the Concord, Bennington, Yorktown, Monocacy, Helena, Princeton, Wheeling, Castine, Petrel, Don Juan de Austria, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba and Vixen, while the Mayflower may join them. Of miscellaneous vessels there will be the Callao, Culgoa, Iris, Manila, Naushan, Solace and Zafire, while the Scindia, at Honolulu, belongs to the squadron. There are also the Brutus and Celtic that go to and from Manila, and the Yosemlte will go first to Manila and then to Guam. Ocean tugs, it is said, are also to be sent to Manila.

The Philippine navy is a very varied and interesting force.

Glory to the Oregon!

Of course, the Oregon has arrived a Manila, "in fit condition for any duty," as Admiral Dewey reports. That has been her way since the day when she first was cut in commission.

She ran from San Francisco to the West Indies last year, pushing ahead without cessation, and when she came to the end of her voyage, unexampled in the history of great battleships, she was "in fit condition for any duty" and in the nick of time. The duty which fell to her lot was to be foremost in the destruction of the fleet of CER-VERA at Santiago.

That duty done, the war over, the Oregon started on another voyage, a return voyage around the world, and promptly on time. as usual, in perfect fighting shape, she is now at Manila.

of the world!

The bill in the Albany Legislature to prevent the "six-day" contests is a crank and yellow measure, which common sense will re-

Shall Hobart be renominated for Vice-President Probably not. It is not the custom. - Spring-field Umon.

Then the custom should felicitate itself upon being runtured by the renomination of so admirable a President of the Senate and so valuable a counsellor of his party as GARRET

There is much that is unlifting in the society of cows. -Kansas Life Journal.

Especially if they are "hookers."

27000

AUGUSTUS HOBART.

Bad Taste in the Library of Congress. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial article of vesterday on the National Library was to me and many another artist, no

doubt, as a voice in the wilderness preparing the way for a period of "better taste, of moderation, esthetic sobriety, and refined judgment." That an authoritative journal should have expressed what so many persons of mature

judgment have been grieved to have to think of this vulgar prodigality of ornamentation is indeed encouraging. Much talk of the high expert knowledge or-

dering this juvenile viciousness exalted it as a standard, but if your inftiative is followed it will presently serve as a warning and an exam ble of what not to do.

It is to be hoped as we see more of the work of the painters and sculptors here it may be found leas objectionable than the end it is to subserve and less reminiscent of ill-digested French teaching. Otherwise "expert" opinion will fall into contempt and laymen will fall again into the belief that they, being outside of it, know more of art than artists. While, as a matter of fact, laymen are a long time finding the highest in art, they are more apt in the finding of foolish things, and the saturnalia in which "expert" authority has of late indulged at the expense of art and of the taxpayers may bring itself to a quick ending, and "exstetic sobriety" be ushered in.

New York, March 17. will presently serve as a warning and an ex-

My-Ammi?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: Allow me to say that the word Miami is purely aboriginal, and older than the civilization of America. A remnant of a tribe of Indians, the Miamis, yet remain in Mismi county Counties, towns and rivers in the Middle and some

of the Western States are named Miami, and some of them are generations old, and the local pronuncta-tion does "regulate correct usage."

The remnant of the aboriginal tribe of Indians, as ell as the State and county officials, and the professors and teachers in the various institutions of

learning, invariably pronounce the word Miami with learning, invariably pronounce the word Miami with the "i" as in high or site, the "a" as in ham or rain, and the accent on the "a."

It is the same sound and the same accent as were used by a certain beacon Animi of Indiana, who took a load of produce to town in a wagon drawn by a yoke of oven. He was induced to remain in town later than a good deacon should, and in winding his way home in the dark through a tortucus track in the woods his wagon atruck a sump and the orea went away and left him. When the deacon regained partial consciousness he sollio quint thus: partial consciousness he solito quived these regament Amil Amin or am I not Amin! I flam Amm! I have lost a year of oren, but if lam not Amin! I have found a wagon.

Washinotos, D. C., March 15.

Merciful Children.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Twenty-two years ago the writer printed some labels for Singular Gallyhawk of Naugatuck, Conn. In 1879, in Hartford, Conn. I set type in the same alley with Preserved Hoskins. Strange to say, neither of these gentlemen murdered the parents who christened them. Grantes H. Cochang. 108 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK, March 18.

EVEN ST. PATRICK'S SONS APPLAUD. Ex-Congressman Thomas Fitch's Tribute to

British Friendliness. To talk British-American alliance at an Irish-American gathering and get away intact is something of a feat, but ex-Congressman Thomas Fitch, one of the best-known orators of the Pacific coast, did it on Friday night at the dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, held at Delmonico's, and did more, for he not only got away intact, but his remarks | object of the conference was to consider were cheered. Mr. Fitch first got his audience good-humored by telling a number of new stories; then he roused their patriotism by a really eloquent tribute to the men who won the war, and finally he sprung the Anglo-Saxon brotherhood on the company with some suddenness and carried it through tribe profitably raised at home if easy access umphantly. After speaking of some of the war's results he said:

"We have made, and Ireland has made, and

the world has made, another great gain from

lish people have exhibited along the lines of fraternity for freedom and justice. It is not for me to criticise any utterances of hatred of England which a review of her action toward Ireland in years gone may have wrung from the ilps of any speaker to-night, but I am an American, and the toast to which I respond is The United States, and you, oh, sons of St. Patrick, you also are Americans, whose devotion to your adopted country no man may question to the properties of the pro Minister from Hayti; Mr. Calderon, Mr. from Colombia; Mr. Godor, Charge d'Amaria aragua; Mr. Woz y Gil, Charge d'Affaires of The United States, and you, oh, sons of St. Patrick, you also are Americans, whose elevetion to your adorted country no man may question. Shall I then transgress the proprieties of the occasion if I say that while in years gone I have helped to twist the tail of the British Ilon, as It deserved to be twisted for his action concerning Ireland, yet I cannot forget that in the hour of our peril, when France sneered and Russia stood aloof and Germany sowled and Austria almost menaced, and we stood in great danger of an alliance of the great powers of continental Europe against us, then from Ireland, from Sepiland, from Wales, from England the great heart of the neonle welled in sympathy toward us. Inplease. Then the British Government robed itself in the ermipe of the High Chancellor of Nations and outstetched the strong right arm of its injunctions. We forbid you to give aid to the dying despotism of Spatin in its contest with the United States. We bid you take lastant head of our injunction, for ff you ally yourselves against the Americans we will ally ourselves with them and sul-General of Paraguay. Consul-General

Wherever we come, we twain.
The throne of the tyrantalia'l reel and rook,
And his menace be void and vain.
For ye are lorde of a strong young land
And we are lords of the main.

And we are lords of a strong young land.

And we are lords of the main.

[Enthusiastic and long-continued cheers.]

"Believe me, that one of the best results of the late war is the cementing of the between all branches of the English-speaking race.

Believe me, that the avowed sentiment of enthusiasm for justice and liberty which was strong enough to reach across the Atlantic will soon bestrong enough to reach across the Irish people for justice, for home rule, for autonomy will not be found in seeking to blow into active life the emberg of the free of hatred that had best be covered with the ashes of time, but it will be found in the aroused sense of justice and of love of liberty of the English reople, and from that source shall come right speedily to Ireland a redress of every grievance, a righting of every wrong, a completences of local rule and a concession of every right and every privilege that Ireland may ness of local rule and a concession of every right and every privilege that Ireland may ask." [Great applause.]

ask." Great applause.)

AMERICAN AUTOMATIC COUPLINGS.

British Railway Men Arrive Charged with Studying Them.

Among the passengers arriving on the Cunard liner Campania yesterday were four prominent English railroad officials, who have been sent here to study the American automatic coupling system. They are R. P. Ellis, Assistant Superintendent of the Great Eastern Railway: H. J. Ivatts, Chief Locomotive Superintendent of the Great Eastern Railway, and J. Constantine, Assistant Superintendent of the Great Eastern Railway, and J. Constantine, Assistant Superintendent of the Midland Railway.

Superintendent of the Midland Railway. Superintendent of the Midland Railway.

Mr. Ivatts went to Philadelphia, but the other members of the party will stay in this city for members of the party will stay in this city for some days. The cause of their coming is a new Railway Regulations bill, which has been prepared by President Ritchie of the Boari of Trade, and which is now pending in Parliament. One of the chief features of the bill is to make the introduction of the American automatic coupling system compulsory for all rallways. The change will be very expensive, It is estimated that it will cost \$2,000,000 to \$r\$ e road only, the Midland Railway. Consequently, the railways do not look very kindly on the bill.

Mr. Constantine, the representative of the

on the bill.

Mr. Constantine, the representative of the West Midland Railway system, said yesterday, when seen at the Waidorf-Astoria, that no decisive step had been taken so far. The pending bill, he said, is favored by the Government. The origin of most of its provisions, but especially the one prescribing automatic coupling, may be traced back to the experiences of American railways. The members of the party have come here to learn as much as possible about these experiences on the spot where they have been made.

FOOTBALL AS PLAYED IN CHINA. All hail to the Oregon, the stoutest, the | Pifty Glants on Each Side, and All Is Fair but Pigtail Pulling.

> From the Chicago Times-Herald. Chinamen are generally not credited with being quick to accept innovations, so that when it is said that northern China boasts of several football teams a good deal of surprise will be evinced. Yet football is no new game among the Celestials, at least among those who inhabit northern China, and has been in existence a number of years.

> Of course, the game is not played exactly according to intercollegiate rules, and a basket. or something which looks like one, replaces the modern football. The Chinamen, besides ave no goals, and the gridiren is replaced by the streets of the town in which the deadiy ombat is waged with fifty lusty Celestials on

combat is waged with fifty lusty Celestials on a side.

There is not a man among them, however, who is not six feet high, and several of them are three inches tailer, while their average weight is about 200 pounds. The men who form the team are inhabitants of northern China and are typical of the race of giants produced in that part of the world.

Lined up against them the knights of the gridiron of Tale and Princeton would appear as a team of pigmies, and the Chinese giants would give the collections a battle royal if they could be induced to appear on an American football field. A club with a collective weight of 2,000 pounds could carry sverything before it.

The main idea in the Chinese game of foot-ball, as in the American, is to carry the wicker-work basket into the opponents' end of the town, and this is often done by stealth as well as by brute force. There are no twenty-min-ute halves, but the game is continued until one da accomplishes its purpose, and it often

as by brute force. There are no twenty-minute halves, but the game is continued until one
side accomplishes its purpose, and it often
lasts for days.

The hundred combatants are scattered over
the town, and are each provided with whistles,
which they blow in order to bring assistance.
When a scrimmage occurs the Chinamen give
vent to their feelings in the most reculiar
noises, frequently shricking with delicht.
Their yells of triumph, which resound through
the air when the ball is discovered, are likened
by one who has heard them to the 'piaintive
cry of a pix that has been speared." The
charging is generally done with the head.

The only precaution taken by them on the
football field is for the preservation of their
pigtalls, which are cared for as though they
were worth a thousand times their value.
With this exception they throw caution to the
winds and devote themselves with all their
strength to the play. Any game where brute
strength is required they would excel in.
On the day when a football match is to take
place the streets of the town are cleared and
the non-participants sit at their wond-was to
watch the game if it should come their way.
A considerable quantity of opium is given to
the winning team.

The Brown Gun Tested. From the Atlanta Journal.

The Government is conducting a series of tests of the Brown gun. One of these was made at Birdsboro a few days ago with most interesting results. A 5-inch gun was used. With smokeless powder this gun developed a force of more than 35,000 pounds to the square inch. The gun was mounted on an open railroad car, and so great was the force of the concussion that the bed-plate of the mount was broken and bolts two linches thick, which fastened it to the foundation, were snapped off. The Government is conducting a series of sts of the Brown gun. One of these was

Impressed.

From the Florida Times-Union and Citizen. From the Florida Times-Union and Citizen.

Miami. March 14 - W. K. Vanderbilt and
party arrived in Miami yesterday morning in
Mr Vanderbilt's private car. They took carriages and were driven to the Castoo wherethey enjoyed a swim in the pool. There was a
large number of speciators present. The
whole party were expert swimmers. An old
lady sat watching their with great interest,
and turning to a purly close by she said,
"Them Vanderbilts do swim to beat all."

Not a New Supposition. From the Calumbus Journal

"Johnny." said a teacher to a South Side roceryman's 1-year old, "a lie can be acted as rell as told. Now, if your father should put and in his sugar and sell it, he would be acting ille and doing very wrong." and in his sugar and seeing."

a lie and doing very wrong.

That's what mother told him." said Johner.

impetuously, "and he said he didn't care."

BURRAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS. Rules Adopted for Its Permanent Business

Management. WASHINGTON, March 18,-At the invitation of the Secretary of State a conference of the diplomatic representatives of the Latin Amerfean countries, composing, with the I med States, the International Union of American Republics, was held this morning in the diplomatic room of the Department of State. The plan for the permanent government of ... Bureau of the American Republics, which had been submitted to the Executive Committee the Union by the provisional director, Mr. Frederic Emory. Secretary Hay, as ex- class Chairman of the Executive Committee, iresided, and the following were present Andrade, Minister from Venezueia; Mr. Co. cia Merou, Minister, from the Argentine Legal. lie: Mr. Calvo, Minister from Costa lices Assis Brasil, Minister from Brazil,

Murgueondo of Uruguay sent his regrets at being unable to attend. The Ministers from Bolivia, Equator and

the Dominican Republic, and Mr. Stewart, Con-

Lazo Arriaga, Minister from Guatemaia

of Mexico; Mr. Corea, Charge d'Affaires

Moria Vicuna, Minister from Chill; Mr Lever,

Peru are absent from Washington.
Director Emory explained the details of the wlan, which, after consideration by the confer ence, was unanimously adopted. The agreement replaces a similar compact adopted June 4, 1896. It continues the arrangement then entered fato by which the general coursel of the bureau is lodged with an Executive the mittee, composed of the Secretary of State and the diplomatic representatives of the Land American countries, chosen in Till habettest order, a new member being elected at the en of every year.

The present Executive Committee is continued. The Director of the Bureau of the American Republics, the Secretary and the permanent translators are to be chosen by the Executive Committee, acting through the Sevretary of State as Chairman, who is curt w. ered to select one of three names of tersons recommended to him by the commutee for each of these offices, after consideration of the qualifications of all the are least to power is given the Director of the Bureau of appointment and dismissai for all other places in the bureau, and is authorized to it the rates of compensation for services. At The Director must be a citizen of the United States. The compact also provides that the a mission of advertisements in the purpose of the bureau continues to be allowed, by not the solicitation of such advertisements of purchase of the bureau publications uncommissions paid to agents, unless specially authorized by the Executive Commissional allowed by the Executive Commissions and the Executive Commissions are allowed by the bureau from a first and moneys received by the bureau from a vertising, sales of publications, Ac. are paid as promptly as possible to the Sec.

vill meet to choose a Director early pext week.

Fifteen Millions in Col. Hay's Inside Pocket. From La Patrie (Paris).

From January to August, 1808, Col. Hay, the American Ambassador in London, spent more than fifteen millions on the British press. He opened an un-limited credit at the city of London branch of a great American bank: the Spanish Ambassador has given some valuable information which leaves no doubt on this point. It was not the newspapers which were paid. The British newspapers, it must be admitted rarely take money; but, as they have endless columns to fill, they have recourse to the telegraphic agencies, and that explains how during the Cuban was the English newspapers received daily services of five and six thou and words by means of a special an paratus installed in the editorial office, and which turned from morning to night like a windmill.

All this matter was supplied to the British news apers at the cost of their ordinary subscription to the telegraphic agency, and it was materially impossible for the agencies to recoup themselves with out immense subventions from the Washington tiev ernment. That explains the steady and systematic heattlity toward Spain, of all the false news which has enabled the Americans to deceive the world. Without the employment of such means, the United States would never have succeeded in crashing Spain in the face of a Europe instinctively heatile to their expansion.

The Hen. John E. Redmond on the State of Irish Politics. From the Boston Daily Globe.

My Dear Mr. O'Callaphan:

Allow m. 1 Allow me to send you a few words by may of a Ht. Patrick's Day greeting. The political sky is clearing over the old country, and I feel confident the day i not far distant when the movement for our national rights will once more be strong and vigorous enough o attract the sympathy of all lovers of freeden We have passed through a terrible ordeal since the

downfall of Parnell. With his disappearance our novement seemed to fall back twenty years in a day. The old ideas of a generation ago, that I cland ! only hope lay in the friendship and henevalence of English Whig politicians, were revived, and for a time swayed the majority of our people. One should the folly of these ideas has been proved, and freland has been overwhelmed in humiliation and dis appointment.
We have, however, passed through the crisis, and

nell's strength is rapidly reviving, and I hope the new century will dawn over a determined and die ciplimed Irish nation boldly battling for its liberty. ery truly yours,

now again the real national spirit which was Par-

A Methodist Minister on the Bible. The Rev. Dr. Cadman in the Zion's Herald.

I said, and I thoroughly believe, that the absolute nerrancy and infallibility of the Bible are no I must possible of beitef among reasoning men. I did not ry to reduce the infinite to a logical property Why, if you could get a fair understanding fills trend of religious thought to-day it would make what is called Inversollism seem archaic. He post up little images of the Christianity of contures and simply for the sake of smashing them for the amuse ment of his audience,
I never touched upon the age of Methodeliah, the

temptation of Eve, the tower of Bales, the story 4 the food and a dozen other disputed field at trails tions. I did talk about Jonah and the while. I we Eweld, Nearder and Breek, toucked upon the vari explanations they had to offer, said that I will in accept their opinions as conclusive, and defined a personal position as one of suspensed judgment. assert that the essential portion of Christianity is not in any book or creed, but in the personality of Josef Christ as the revelation of God. E. erythilic the Bible is subordinate to the teachings of the A's as told by St. Paul. Half the pages of the Oct work ment are of unknown authorship, and the Nex 102

New Punctuation Mark.

Prom Literature. We find in the columns of a contemp-rate the to peal of a young French povelet, Amarier le Brahms, for a new mark of punctures. French writer points out that, while no have noted of exclamation and interrogation, there while the to denote fromy, so that the innecest and may follow Dean Swift through his modest p utilizing the babies of Ireland for most, will covering that he is not in carnest. To this he New England address replies that "no doubt a look of it by thus _____ would be a validable of the readers of that chas, but the difficulty would be a induce writers to use it."

The Plumber's Buttle Against Poverty.

From the Springhe & Republican. The master plumbers of this city have recently formed an ornamization to secure bester primes 195 their work, and to regulate competition. They do 9 that they have had to meet a "cutthreat" had if competition from what they call "curbet be" plumbers that has caused, practically, all plumbing Wirk to he dane without profit.